

Kaiser Aims Heavy Blow At British

WILSON DROPS PROTEST PLAN ON BLACKLIST

Cabinet Decides to Wait Developments Before Acting.

GREAT BRITAIN LIMITS SCOPE

Ambassador Spring-Rice Denies Intent to Hurt Neutral Trade.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 25.—The United States is unlikely to enter any protest at all against the British blacklist. This fact developed to-day, following the Cabinet meeting, which was occupied principally with the subject, and following a call on acting Secretary Polk by the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

Great Britain has given definite assurances, Secretary Polk later announced, that the blacklist was not aimed at neutrals, but was "to prevent British capital and British credit from being used to aid the enemy."

No extension of the list to other than cases of first instance, or of firms found directly aiding Britain's enemies, was intended, and no existing contracts of firms on the present blacklist were to be terminated, he said.

Thus, while Secretary Polk was careful to announce the State Department will reserve its "full liberty of action," it was intimated the main grounds for an American protest have been swept away. The Administration presumes will be content to continue its policy of "watchful waiting," its future course being determined by the operation of the blacklist.

That this decision does not interfere at all with the determination to press the question of mail seizures to an issue was the assertion of the State Department officials. This will be handled separately, and a "vigorous protest" is being planned.

Britain to Explain Further.

A further explanation of the operations of the blacklist, it was declared at the State Department, was being promised by the British Embassy within the next few days.

Great Britain's sole object, the ambassador is understood to have assured Secretary Polk, was to prevent any repetition of Napoleonic days, when it was declared British shoes shod the feet of French troops that marched against Wellington.

The blacklist was not intended in any way to go behind either American or British law in determining the nationality of a firm or corporation, and the scope of its operation, the ambassador declared, was much misunderstood.

Secretary Polk cited the case of an American firm in England doing business with one of the blacklisted firms here. The State Department feared trade between all such corporations would be prohibited under the British ban. It was preparing to issue a statement to the effect that the British interpretation, however, does not consider this as aiding the enemy in the sense of international law.

Existing Contracts Not Affected.

A firm in San Francisco had made contracts for the delivery of oils in Australia. When the blacklist was announced, this company was included, and the Australians refused to accept delivery of the oil, claiming it brought the fruits of this firm, in trade with the enemy act. The Foreign Office has ruled, however, that existing contracts are not to be terminated by the blacklist, which was to be one of the main grounds for the administration's protest.

There is still pending, however, the case of an American firm, the capital stock of which is owned in Germany, and whose principal customers are in Canada. The fruits of this firm, irrespective of its domicile, go to aid England's enemies, and Canadians are adverse to continuing business relations. There are many such cases, it is declared, and as the whole question of the blacklist is involved in the issue, the State Department is handling it with extreme care.

"Crisis" Is Believed Past.

Secretary Polk's announcement is interpreted here by those who have been following the Administration's diplomatic negotiations as the passing of another "crisis." From the experience in the German situation and in the previous arguments with Great Britain they have been predicting such a result. As long as the country was aroused, they assert, the Administration would talk of "vigorous protests," the President would be represented as being "seriously concerned." Then the issue would be allowed to be forgotten, like the question of Germany's apology on the Lusitania, or the legalization of British blockade, and nothing would be done. Even Austria, they point out, is allowed to ignore American notes on the Ancona and the Petro-

FISHING ROD HITS WIRE, ELECTROCUTES BISHOP

Current Passes Through Pole Into Rev. W. P. Eveland.

Carlisle, Penn., July 25.—The Rev. William Perry Eveland, missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Philippine Islands, who had been missing since yesterday, when he started on a fishing trip, was found dead to-day near Mount Holly Springs, having been electrocuted when his steel fishing rod came in contact with a high tension electric wire. He was passing under a railroad bridge when the accident occurred.

At first it was believed he had been killed by lightning.

WOMEN TO PAY MORE FOR SHOES, GET LESS

Prices Will Be Higher and the Tops Lower.

Chicago, July 25.—Styles of shoes, especially for women, will be of the "common stock variety, instead of the excessive high-top kind," next season, according to statements of manufacturers made to-day at the convention of the Illinois Shoe Dealers' Association. The colors will be dull grays and champagne, due to the shortage in dyes.

The prediction also was made that there would be an increase of from 20 to 40 per cent in the price of shoes the coming winter, on account of the war, which has shut off the supply of dyes and imported leather.

YEAR'S BIGGEST SHARK CAUGHT OFF JERSEY

Seiners Land One Nearly 11 Feet Long, Weight 600 Pounds.

Holmesville, N. J., July 25.—The biggest man-eating shark captured off the Jersey coast this year was towed into Long Beach to-day by Captain "Jack" Benson and his crew of seiners. It was 10 feet 8 inches long, weighed 600 pounds, had an 18-inch spread of mouth and was 30 inches in diameter at the thickest part of its body.

Four other sharks—two 5 feet long and two 4 feet long—were taken in the morning draw of the nets. All were tigers, blue with large spots, and had four rows of strong teeth.

The biggest fish was landed only after an exciting battle. Captain Benson dazed it by hitting it repeatedly over the head with an iron bar; then another fisherman lassoed its tail.

Havana, July 25.—Harbor fishermen believe that the sharks which thronged these tropical waters have migrated to the North Atlantic coast. At the mouth of the harbor and around the rocks at the foot of Morro Castle the man-eaters have been abundant so long as the oldest fisherman can recollect.

None has been seen there for days.

DR. AKED SEES FORD; QUILTS AS PEACE HEAD

Clergyman Asked Auto Maker to Change His Plans.

Detroit, July 25.—The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, formerly of San Francisco, this afternoon announced his resignation as chairman of the American committee to the Ford neutral peace conference in Stockholm.

The announcement was made after an hour's talk with Henry Ford here, in which Dr. Aked said he unsuccessfully urged a change in the peace plans.

HEAT KILLS 250 INFANTS IN MONTREAL IN WEEK

Mercury Highest Yesterday in 5 Years—28 Die in Quebec.

Montreal, July 25.—Extreme heat this week has caused the death of more than 250 children here. At 3 o'clock to-day the temperature registered 93, the hottest for five years.

In Quebec City twenty-eight children have died since Sunday owing to the heat.

WAITE JABS HIMSELF WITH PIECE OF GLASS

Slight Injury Made to Attract Attention, Says Osborne.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, condemned to die for poisoning his father-in-law, and now in the Sing Sing death house, scratched himself upon the chest with a sliver of glass on Sunday, according to a statement made yesterday by Warden Thomas Mott Osborne.

Waite found the bit of glass on the recreation plot in the rear of the death house, the warden said.

"The injury was so slight it could not be called a wound," continued the warden. "He was not taken to the hospital. The only way I can explain the action is that Waite is fond of attracting attention."

PRESIDENT AND WIFE PLAY GOLF IN RAIN

Caught in Storm, Don Coats and Continue Game.

Washington, July 25.—President and Mrs. Wilson were caught in a severe rainstorm while golfing here to-day and were drenched before they could reach shelter. They donned raincoats and continued their game.

CITY LIMITS HEIGHTS OF SKYSCRAPERS

The Board of Estimate Votes to Restrict Building.

TO REGULATE CITY'S GROWTH

Morgan and Astor Representatives Clash at Hearing.

The stabilization plan of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions, intended to preserve residential and business neighborhoods in New York and prevent such rapid transitions as have hit Greenwich Village, Washington Square and lower Fifth Avenue, was adopted yesterday by the Board of Estimate. The vote was taken in executive session.

New York is no longer to run riot in its development; it is to be restrained and guided, as the ancient rivers of the Teutons have been restrained and guided by the Germans. Such historic residential sections as have survived the old order will be saved. The costly homes around the Plaza need fear no "Rooms to Let" signs for years to come.

Factories and other business buildings already cluster and in parts of the city better suited to industry than to homes. They cannot march through a street of homes leaving dismal relics of the past in their path and abandon that territory to search for new fields when the original invaders are outlawed by time.

Dwellings, churches, clubs, schools, libraries and museums have graciously been granted their long forgotten due. These, with hotels, hospitals, sanatoriums, railroad passenger stations and even farms, are permitted in "residential sections" under the new ruling.

Restrictions on Height.

Buildings are to be regulated in height by the width of the street. The narrow canyons of the old days, Nassau Street and the rest, will not be gouged out of the new New York. When a part of their cliff wall crumbles it will be replaced by a building constructed in accordance with the new rules. Its height will be gauged by the width of the street and by the height of surrounding buildings. Thus gradually the Nassau canyons will dwindle.

The new plan was adopted by a vote of 15 to 1, Commissioner Morrison, of Richmond, acting for Borough President Van Name, voting in the negative on the entire proposition. Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, voted in favor of the whole plan, with the exception of the block on West Fifty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, which is put in the business zone.

It had been the intention of the board to put off the final vote until to-morrow's meeting, but J. H. Burton, chairman of the "Save New York Commission," pointed out that it was necessary for the board to act immediately if it wished the plan to be at all successful, as many plans were being filed in districts that were to be saved for residential purposes. All building plans that were filed with the Buildings Department up to 4 p.m. yesterday were not subject to the restrictions.

Builders in Wild Rush.

There was a mad rush yesterday on the part of prospective builders to file plans. A good many were caught napping, however, as it was generally understood that final action would be taken to-morrow. Plans were filed in a hurry yesterday for 26 new business buildings in districts that would have been restricted, aggregating a property value of \$22,675,000.

Representatives of Baron William Waldorf Astor and J. Pierpont Morgan clashed at yesterday's hearing over the proposed restrictions on the Murray Hill section. It developed that Mr. Morgan was so interested in the campaign of the Murray Hill Association to prevent the commercializing of the west side of Madison Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, that he had the Morgan home in his library. The Morgan home is on the east side of the avenue in that block.

Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and counsel for the Astors, objected to the restriction of this block, on the west side of Madison Avenue, for residential purposes. He said the property owned by Baron Astor in this district was not suitable for residential purposes.

"I would like to know when the most talked of Murray Hill Association met to frigate the Astor block in the Murray Hill section," said Mr. Peabody. "I don't believe they ever held a meeting. It is nothing more than a paper organization."

John P. Fox, secretary of the Murray Hill Association, contradicted the speaker. "Our last meeting on the question of

Waiter Tipped at Hotel Saves Her from a German Prison

American Woman, Detained When Liner Is Boarded, Freed by Plea of Former Servant, Now a Petty Officer in Kaiser's Navy.

Her liberality in tipping enabled Mrs. Dorothy Spencer, a wealthy American, living at 49 West Fifty-seventh Street, to return home yesterday aboard the Scandinavian-American liner United States.

Otto Schultz, once a waiter at the Ritz Carlton, now a petty officer on a German destroyer, recognized Mrs. Spencer, and, by his identification, spared her the indignity of being taken a prisoner when the liner was boarded by the destroyer's officers in the Cattagat.

Mrs. Spencer's husband, an Englishman, died three years ago. Early last May, without waiting to take steps to resume her American citizenship, she sailed for England, using a British passport.

Planning to return via Copenhagen, she left England without a passport, declaring herself an American citizen. The steamer was stopped by the destroyer in the Cattagat and the passengers were lined up for inspection of their credentials. All passed without trouble except Mrs. Spencer, whose declarations that she was an American were of no avail.

Preparations were made for her transfer to the destroyer, when a petty officer happened to pass.

"Haven't I had the honor of waiting on madam in New York?" he inquired. Mrs. Spencer scrutinized him keenly, and at first failed to recognize him in his uniform. Then she realized that he was the waiter who had served her many times at the Ritz.

He departed at once in search of his commander to confirm Mrs. Spencer's story. After a brief colloquy Mrs. Spencer recovered her freedom, with the customary apologies.

As the petty officer turned to follow his commander down the gangway, he momentarily became the humble servant of old, and, making a low bow in true dining room style, exclaimed: "I hope I may have the pleasure of serving madam again—after the war."

EXTRA DIVIDEND FOR U. S. STEEL

Part of Record Earnings Applied to the Common Stock.

Wall Street has been betting on the result of the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation. When the meeting, held at 71 Broadway, was over yesterday afternoon and the fact became known that net earnings for the quarter, ending June 30, had reached the astonishing figure of \$81,126,048 with an extra dividend of 1 per cent declared on the common stock, amounting to \$5,083,025, even the most optimistic students of the steel industry were surprised.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry C. Frick and George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank, all three directors of the corporation, stood together in the elevator at 71 Broadway after the directors' meeting.

"Your father would have liked to see this meeting to-day," said Mr. Frick, as he laid his hand on Mr. Morgan's shoulder.

\$1,000,000 a Day Profit.

The earnings announced yesterday are the biggest for three months ever declared in the history of the corporation. They represent a profit in steel of almost \$1,000,000 a day. They are more than \$20,000,000 in excess of the statement for the quarter ending March 31.

The most optimistic Wall Street prophets forecast figures between \$72,000,000 and \$75,000,000. The general figure put forth, however, was about \$75,000,000. An extra dividend was expected for a time, but recently Wall Street had been given to skepticism.

An idea of the tremendous increase in the steel trade can be gained from the past figures of the corporation. In 1907 net earnings amounted to \$160,964,678, the greatest year the corporation ever had. In 1906 earnings were \$156,624,272. The net earnings for six months of this year amount to \$141,839,672, against \$130,396,012 for the full year of 1915. The increase for the corresponding period of 1915 amounts to \$101,431,808, this increase alone being greater than the total earnings in some other years.

\$17,471,725 in Dividends.

Dividends on stocks of the corporation for the quarter ending June 30 amount to \$17,471,725, divided as follows: Preferred dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, \$6,304,919; common dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, \$6,353,781, and the extra dividend of 1 per cent, \$5,083,025.

In the absence of Judge Gary, chairman of the board of directors, who is en route to the Orient, J. A. Farrell, president of the corporation, presided in his place, and at the conclusion of

This fact developed at a conference between Dr. Billings, Dr. Flexner and Dr. Alvah H. Doty, former Health Officer of the Port and now in charge of the paralysis fight in Brooklyn. Reports of thirty nurses and five physicians who have been doing field work were gone over.

"The work of the committee," said Dr. Flexner, "tended to prove what we had believed, that the disease is spread by personal contact. For instance, a baby may be sick on a trolley car, and a child sitting next to it may contract the disease. A child is likely to run up against the germs anywhere, and a

Country Joys

Perhaps you are thinking now of going to the country. Don't—until you see next Sunday's Tribune Magazine. Its staff of trained investigators have collected verbal and photographic evidence that may reconcile you to the city in summer.

Even if the article is more humorous than convincing, at that it will convince you of this one thing: It is not advisable to go anywhere without first telling your newsdealer that you want The Tribune Magazine and the rest of your Sunday Tribune to follow. You'll miss it badly if it doesn't come regularly.

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N. Y. TROOPS MAY BE HELD UNTIL XMAS

Likely to Eat Holiday Dinner on Border. Says O'Ryan.

MEN FEAR LOSS OF THEIR JOBS

Wonder if President Will Dare to Keep Them There So Long.

By ROBERT H. RHODE.

Headquarters Sixth Field Division, U. S. A., McAllen, Tex., July 25.—If Henry Ford really has relinquished his designs on the Presidency and wants to turn professional pacifist again these New York camps offer an excellent opportunity to revive the old peace ship slogan:

"Out of the trenches by Christmas!"

Ever since Major General John F. O'Ryan arrived here one of the questions has predominated all those asked him. That question has concerned the length of time of the guard troops' stay on the border. To-day for the first time a direct answer was given.

"We'll probably eat our Christmas dinner here," said the general.

Before that, General O'Ryan, who only within the last day or two has been meeting the newspapermen in person, had replied to another question:

"You ask me how long we are to stay? It doesn't seem that such a query is in order. We've only just got here."

PLAGUE RECORD IN MANHATTAN

U. S. Experts Halt All Children Quitting City—150 New Cases.

Following the report of 150 new cases of infantile paralysis in the city, forty-two of which made a record for Manhattan, the United States Public Health Service yesterday took the most stringent measures yet adopted for controlling the spread of the plague.

Orders were issued absolutely forbidding children under sixteen years of age to leave the state without first obtaining a health certificate from the city Department of Health and an identification card from surgeons of the service, eighteen of whom are stationed at the railroad depots, the ferries and in the Postoffice Building, in Park Row.

Must Have Health Cards.

"It is now compulsory upon children or adults with children leaving New York State to procure these identification cards," said Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon in charge of the Public Health campaign. "They will be issued only upon the presentation to the surgeon at the railroad station or ferry of a health certificate, signed by the Department of Health. They can be obtained on weekdays, between the hours of 7:30 and 6:30, and on Sundays from 9 o'clock to 1."

"Children intending to travel at night or after these hours must obtain them on the afternoon of the day of travel."

Announcement was made yesterday by Dr. Simon Flexner and Dr. John S. Billings, Deputy Health Commissioner, that the Rockefeller Foundation Committee, which has been empowered to spend \$50,000 to trace the carriers and sources of the disease, has discovered that the plague is spread by personal contact of child with child, rather than by objects or by the germs being carried by adults.

Reports Trace Epidemic.

This fact developed at a conference between Dr. Billings, Dr. Flexner and Dr. Alvah H. Doty, former Health Officer of the Port and now in charge of the paralysis fight in Brooklyn. Reports of thirty nurses and five physicians who have been doing field work were gone over.

"The work of the committee," said Dr. Flexner, "tended to prove what we had believed, that the disease is spread by personal contact. For instance, a baby may be sick on a trolley car, and a child sitting next to it may contract the disease. A child is likely to run up against the germs anywhere, and a

"Will the President Dare?"

When the word from General O'Ryan spread through the camp streets here and to Mission and Pharr on the flanks—the first word that has had the weight of even quasi-authority—the guardsmen from New York echoed, of officers and men alike:

"Will he dare to do it?"

The "he" they meant was the President. Regardless of what elements of diplomacy may enter into the situation, the holding of the guardsmen on the border is looked on here as a serious political blunder, as serious a blunder as might be charged against Mr. Wilson in his whole Administration.

Democrats are in the minority among the guardsmen as it is, but even their votes are likely to be sacrificed to the watchful waiting policy.

In anticipation, perhaps, of the criticism of the camps which Dr. Darlington is expected to register, this statement was issued to-day by General O'Ryan: "The camps of the New York Division, and the facilities thereat, are satisfactory to the officers and men of the division. I know from extracts which appear in the New York newspapers just received here that the conditions are also satisfactory to Major General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff of the army, who recently visited the camps in company with staff officers and made an exhaustive study of the conditions."

The body of Clark J. Martin, mounted orderly with the 69th Infantry, who succumbed to a combination of sunstroke and pneumonia, was put aboard a westbound train in the afternoon. A detachment of his company acted as pallbearers, and stood at salute as the train pulled out.

TURKS TO AID AUSTRIA ON GALICIAN FRONT

Berlin, July 25.—"Important developments are impending on the southeast front; the Fez will soon be seen on the Danube."

To this cryptic utterance of the chief of the intelligence department at a luncheon to the American correspondents last Sunday The Associated Press is now able to add the key. Turkey has placed a force of Ottoman troops at the disposition of the Central Powers for service in Europe. These troops are now in transit through the Balkans. The leading detachments are already approaching Galicia, where they will co-operate with the Austro-Germans against Turkey's arch enemy, Russia.

Turkey's timely contribution to the military forces of the Central Powers is granted in return for German and Austrian assistance in the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia.

CZAR SMASHES LINES ON STYR

Carries Battle Over North Galician Frontier.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 25.—While the Russian armies on the extreme northern and southern fronts are recovering from the desperate fighting of the last few days and preparing for fresh onslaughts against the enemy's lines, General Brussiloff again has taken up the fight along the Northern Galician frontier.

To-day Berlin admits the loss of Linsingen's first line of defence on two fronts in this region—south of Stonowka and south of Beresteck. At the latter point the opposing forces are now seesawing back and forth across the border line, with each day marking fresh successes for the Russian army.

Along the river Slonawa, a branch of the Styra, a furious battle is in progress, the Russians having broken through the Austrian lines and carried the fighting into the town of Leschny. One thousand prisoners were bagged and guns were captured and turned against the fleeing Teutons.

Russians Clear Lips.

The entire line of the Lipa River is now in the hands of General Sakharoff. No longer do the official communiques speak of engagements immediately along the stream. From its confluence with the Styra to the hills which form a ring around Mirkow, where the Lipa has its source, Russian troops command both banks, and at several points have left the river ten or fifteen miles in the rear.

Slowly and stubbornly the Austrians are being forced back to their only lines of safety in this region—north of the upper Bug. Here, with Vladimir Volynski on their left flank, and only partially protected from dangerous attack, they must either stand firm against the Russian advance or release their hold on the Vladimir Volynski-Kovel line.

Kovel apparently is doomed to face within the week the same menace which will be brought against Lemberg by the envelopment of Brody. The fate of the last available men of the empire, but, according to reports from

SAYS WAR HAS CRAZED KAISER'S SON-IN-LAW

Duke of Brunswick Called Hopelessly Insane.

London, July 26.—The Copenhagen correspondent of "The Express" sends a story regarding the illness of the Duke of Brunswick, the German Emperor's son-in-law, the story, however, not being confirmed from any other source.

"The Duke of Brunswick," says the correspondent, "who has been the victim of profound melancholia since the early days of the war, is now declared to be hopelessly insane. His mental collapse was the result of a trying experience while commanding a detachment of German troops on the Russian frontier, when he witnessed the tragic fate of his men, all of whom were swallowed up in a treacherous marsh."

The Duke of Brunswick, as Prince Ernest August of Cumberland, married Princess Victoria Luise, daughter of the German Emperor, at Berlin in May, 1913. In March, 1915, a Copenhagen dispatch reported the duke to be suffering from a nervous breakdown, which was considered probably incurable.

GREAT FORCE GATHERED TO REGAIN LINES

Counter Drive on the Somme Waits Only Good Weather.

ALLIES WIDEN ALBERT SALIENT

Repulse German Attacks at Many Points—Fierce Battle Continues.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 25.—Desperate German counter attacks that failed, British and French attacks that won only a little, with violent hand-to-hand fighting and the ceaseless pounding of the big guns on both sides marked the day along the Somme front. The Germans have prepared a tremendous counter offensive, which they expect to oust the British, according to press dispatches from Berlin, while the Allies are setting themselves, under the heavy cannonade, for yet another attempt to clear the vital Albert Ridge.

The German preparations for their counter drive have been enormous, the dispatches indicate. The regiments depleted in the recent fighting have been filled or withdrawn, new units taking the places of the latter; new guns have been brought up, stores of ammunition accumulated, and reserves prepared. Everything is declared to be ready for the blow, which only awaits favorable weather.

Drives All Repulsed.

General Haig's reports are considered encouraging, in spite of the small gains, because of the inability of the Germans to retrieve the ground they have lost. The German drives are the heaviest since the Allied offensive began, but the British are meeting them with apparent ease, though miles from their bases.

The salient of Longueval formed by the Deville Wood was the target for the most desperate of the German attacks, launched from the south, east and north. These broke down under the British artillery and machine gun fire, and even the foremost attackers failed to reach the new British lines.

Gain Ground in Pozieres.

Another attack was launched in daylight against the eastern side of the British positions at Pozieres, where the Australians had gained more ground in their third day's grueling hand-to-hand fighting. This, too, broke down before coming to handgrrips. The progress of the Anzac men here is particularly valuable, because the clearing of the three hills on which Pozieres stands will enable them to enfilade the Tiegval works, hitherto impregnable against the most gallant attacks, and also to close the neck of the Leipsic salient, insuring the capture of the great redoubt and its defenders.

The French share of the day's fighting has been the winning of some powerfully fortified houses by a drive near Estrees and the ousting of the Germans from trenches in the neighborhood of Verdunvillers, near the southern end of the battlefield.

Desperate Fighting Futile

Along the rest of the Somme front there have been no gains for either side in spite of desperate fighting. The Germans report a combined Anglo-French assault which, they say, broke down with heavy losses. The Brandenburgers and Saxons are declared to have distinguished themselves, though no success for them is chronicled. The French success at Estrees, Berlin says, was temporary, and resulted in severe losses.

A review of the ground gained by the British in the last month shows that while in the first two weeks of their offensive they advanced along a front of twenty miles to a depth of from a furlong to four miles, in the last ten days they have gained on only an eight-mile front, to an average depth of a little less than two miles. The ten days have netted them only about eight square miles of ground.

Third Line's Strength Shown.

The figures, though only approximate, are interesting to strategists here at showing the difficulties of penetrating the third line after the enemy has had time to bring up reinforcements. It is impossible to guess at the casualties, since even the numbers of men engaged have been guarded with the greatest care.

Outside the Somme battlefield the few actions reported seem to have been mostly feelers. Around Verdun there was heavy artillery work, but the infantry was quiet. In Alsace, near Al-